# XLIST CONGRESS-3D SESSION.

ANOTHER STEAMSHIP SUBSIDY VOTED DOWN IN THE SENATE-THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRI-ATION BILL TABLED IN THE HOUSE. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 27, 1871. In the Senate, to-day, the resolution to pay the Georgia Senators from the date of their election in July, 1868, was passed; and thus Mr. Miller, for eight days' service, will get about \$14,000. Under the same resolution, about \$5,000 each will be paid to Messrs. Whiteley and Parrow. Mr. sent to the desk THE NEW-YORK THIBUNE and asked that a paragraph in the Washington correspondence be read, to the effect that Senator Scott had, in the Republican camens, commented on the startling nature of the testimony before the Special Committee on the South. The reading was interrupted by several Sensiors, however, on the ground that it was not ersonal explanation, and several objected to Mr. Blair occeding with his explanation. He managed to say, however, that if Mr. Scott had made the remarks stiribated to him, it was a breach of the privileges of the Senate, as the Committee was a secret tribunal. Mr. Scott expressed his willingness to meet Mr. Blair on the subject, if the senate would give him the opportunity, but consent could not be obtained. Mr. Cragin then wanted to make a personal explanation in regard to the question put by E TRIBUNE, as to whether he intended to stifle the Naval Staff bill. He desired to say that he had several times asked the Senate to take up this bill, and a put himself on the record in favor of although he condemned the scurrilous articies which the staff officers put in the newspapers. He said he would move the bill as an mendment to the Naval Appropriation bill. Mr. Sauls-ury advised Senators not to read THE TRIBUNE, if they wished to be spared the necessity of making personal explanations. The Post-Office Appropriation bill was proceeded with, and the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations, to increase the Pacific Mail Steam ship subship to \$1,000,000 per annum was laid on the by a vote of 32 to 19. Several amendments, having It was hid on the table by a decisive vote. Mr. Sherman took a recess, having ordered evening sessions for the whole week. Senator Sumner appeared in his seat this morning, but remained only a short time, and then re-

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ground that it was not in the nature of a personal explanation.

Mr. BLAIR then stated the purpose of his explanation.

As assembler of the investigating Committee referred to be desired to call the attention of the Chairman of the Committee to this matter in the presence of the Senate. These statements of evidence privately taken before a committee, whose proceedings were intended to be seared, were aligned to have been publicly made by the Chairman. He believed it a violation of the privileges of the Senate that that evidence should be divulged, even in Republican caucuses, for the purpose of procuring hostile beritation. Mr. SHERMAN thought if the Senate allowed all the

reports and telegrams sent by newspaper men, in regard to the proceedings of Committees, to be read as privilented questions, it would have to stop all other business.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.)—Let us have the regular

Mr. EDMCNDS (Rep., VC)—Let us have the regular criter of business.

The VICE-PRESIDENT ruled that the Senator from Missouri (Bingr) could only have the subject considered by a postponement of the Post-Office Appropriation bill, which was the regular order of business.

Mr. SCOTT (Rep., Penn.) said he had no objection to the matter being brought before the Senate by the senator from Missouri, and if necessary he would reply.

The question being put, the Senate refused, by vira voce vote, to allow the subject to be further considered.

Mr. CLAGIN (Rep., N. H.) also rose to a personal explanation in regard to an imputation in True Truewer, that the House bill regulating rank in the Navy was being intentionally delayed in the Senate Navai Committee.

that the House oil delayed in the Senate Navai Committee.

Mr. WHSON (Rep., Mass.) did not think the explanation one of a privileged character, and objected to the time of the Senate being occupied by such statements.

Mr. CRAGIN then moved to postpone the regular order to take up the bill referred to, and upon that motion proceeded to make his statement. After reading from The Tenuxe article, to the effect that the House had done its part in abating the long standing scandal of the service by passing a bill regulating naval rank. It was now reported that the Senate Committee, of which Mr. Cragin was Chairman, intended to smother the bill. He said this was a specimen of many newspaper articles on the subject, and he would now call attention to the fact that he had rwice asked the Senate for a day to consider the business from the Committee on Naval Affairs which had succeeded in having days assigned for their business, had been crowded aside by appropriation bills, and, in view of that fact, he had not consimed his efforts to have a day set apart for the bill referred to. He appealed to each of the members of the Naval Committee to bear him testimony that the Committee had carnestly desired the Senate to consider the bill. He did not approve of scandalous reports circulated by interested partices.

Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem., Del.) desired to make a sug-

Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem., Del.) desired to make a sug-Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem., Del.) desired to make a suggestion which, it followed, would, he thought, save Sealors a great deal of trouble in future; that was, not to read The New-York Tribers, at all, [Laughter.] if Members would not read it, they would know nothing at all about the things of which they complained.

Mr. GRAGIN then withdrew his motion to take up the bill, and asked the Senate to appropriate one hour this evening for its consideration.

General objection being made, Mr. CRAGIN gave notice that he would move the ball as an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill when it came up.

Mr. HAMLIN (Rep., Mc.) submitted a resolution authorizing the Committee on Southern Outrages to continue their investigations during the first session of the XLIId Congress, which was laid over till to-morrow.

The Post-Office Affropriation bill the to lay on the table the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations to increase the subsidy of the Pacific Mail Steamsing Company to 81,000,000 per amount. The motion to lay on the table the arrived by Yeas, 32: Nays, 19.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) moved as an amendment

Mays, 19.
Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) moved as an amendment to the buil, the buil now ponuing in the senate to suspend the construction of the Circumsta and Newport bridge

now being built, and requiring it to be raised from 70, as an incessent, to 100 feet above low water mark. Mr. Sherman advocated his amendment in the interest of commerce on the Ohio River, the business of the Mississippi Valley, and adlacent thereto, claiming that the bridge was an impediment to mavigation.

Mr. SCOTT (Rep., Penn.) argued that the bridge was built in accordance with the laws; that the Government had expressly anthorized its construction, in pursuance of which the Company had advanced money and sold their bonds, and Congress could not now, in good faith, make any change, as preposed, without providing a suitable compensation to the Company. He submitted an amendment to pay the Company \$250,00 for raising the bridge, this being the estimated cost reported by the Board of Engineers. The CHAIR (Mr. Anthony) ruled the amendment out of order, because it was not recommended by a Standing Committe, as required by the rules.

Mr. POMEROV Gen. Kansan offered an amendment

rules.

Mr. POMEROY (Rep., Kansas) offered an amendment reciting that the construction of the bridge was in accordance with the law, and directing the contemplated change to be made under the jurisdiction of the War Department, and the actual cost to be reported to Con-

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep., Mich.) argued that the Gov-rament was asking of this Bridge Company what was sever required of any other, and that if this bridge was aken down, all the others on the Obio River should office.

follow.

Mr. COLE (Rep., Cal.) moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which was agreed to—Yeas, 31; Nays, 21.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM (Rep., Coun.) moved to add to the clause relating to stamped envelopes a proviso that such envelopes shad not be transmitted by mail without an additional charge of \$1 per 1,000 for transportation.

After some discussion the amendment was rejected—Yeas, 26. Nays, 27.

Yeas, 26; Nays, 27.

Mr. EUCKINGHAM then moved to raise the price of nyelopes by including the cost of transportation and envelopes by including the cost of transportation and labor. Lost-Yeas, 19: Nays, 32.

The bill was then reported from the Committee of the Whole, when Mr. SHERMAN renewed his amendment relative to the Cincinnati and New port Bridge.

After discussion by Mr. MORTON in favor and Mr. EDMINDS against inserting the provision in the bill, a motion to lay the amendment on the table prevailed—New 20: Nays 28.

Yeas, 28 Nays, 28, Without disposing of the bill, the Senate, at 4:30, took a recess till evening.

# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. COX (Dem., N. Y.) presented a petition from South Carolina recounting the outrages upon the whites, and the consequent retaliation on the blacks, and urging a better Government or the separation of the

Mr. BENNETT (Rep., N. Y.) asked the House to assign Thursday next for action on a bill for the enlargement of the aqueducts and locks of the Eric and Oswego Ca-ala, so as to admit the passage of vessels of war and commerce of 600 tuns burden propelled by steam. Ob-

commerce of 600 tuns burden propelled by steam. Objection was made.

The Senate amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill, and to the Indian Appropriation bill, were non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference asked.

Mr. GARFIELD (Rep., Ohno) introduced a bill to secure to the medical profession equal rights in the service of the United States. Referred.

Mr. MUNGEN (Dem., Ohio) from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution directing the distribution to Members of the XLIst Congress of the books and public documents ordered by that Congress and ready for distribution since the 1st of December, 1878. Adonted.

Mr. MUNGEN also reported a resolution for printing extra copies of the Agricultural Report; a portion in the German language.

Mr. SARGENT (Rep., Cal.) moved to strike out the provision for the German edition, contending that if it

gers. The report recommends with general section with greater than the House maintains that it is its sole and exclusive Resoired, That the House maintains that it is its sole and exclusive rivilege to originate all bills directly affecting the Revenue, whether each bills befor the imposition, reduction, or repeal of taxes, and in the cercies of that privilege, in the first instance, to limit and appoint the noise purposes, considerations, and limitations of such bills, whether reto purposes, considerations, and limitations of such bills, whether re-ing to the matter, manuer, ineasure, or time of their introduction, sub-t to the right of the Senate to propose or concur with amendments, as

in other him.

Mr. HOOPER gave notice that he would call up the resolution for action at the first opportunity.

Mr. KERR (Dem., Ind), from the Judiciary Committee, submitted a report in favor of the claims of the States of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio for two per cent of the proceeds of the sales of public lands and Indian reservations within those States since their admission into the Union, estimating all such lands at \$1.25 per acre; also, in favor of paying to the Choctaw nation of Indians \$250,000 tolls in United States bonds, under the treaty of April 18, 1866.

The House at 6 o'clock adjourned.

### BOSTON AND THE FENIAN EXILES. Sweeny's Hotel was crowded yesterday with

riends of the released Fenian prisoners, anxious to arn the result of the meeting held at 11 a. m. to receive the address from the Boston people, presented by Boyle O'Reilly, as follows: To the Irish Political Prisoners Released from British Prisons in the

To the Irish Political Prisoners Released from Rivitish Prisons in the Your 1871.

Generation of Massachusetts, we welcome you once more to freedom and to booms in this Republic.

Linked by the dearest ties of hirth and blood to the land in whose sacred cause you have tolled and suffered, we can well appreciate the purity of your mourse and the unselfahness of your efforts. Worthy followers of Tones and Emerted or other days, you have added a fresh chapter to the heroe history of a wronged but undespairing people. For the exacted spirit that impired your efforts, Worthy and the west of the followers and vigor with which you struck at inspired your efforts, for the boldness and vigor with which you struck at inspired your efforts, for the boldness and vigor with which you struck at inspired your efforts, for the boldness and vigor with which you struck at inspired your dichical printing english programment, and we have a supplementation of the civilized world.

Your release at this time is asspicious. It proves that even the British Government cannot hattle saccessfully against the humane spirit of the age, and the ophicus of the civilized world. We hope sincerely that your military compativides who carried your principles into the ranks of the British army, and who now enter for it, may be soon permitted to prising you here, and edge in the bleasings of free government in a prosperous land.

We offer you no public reception in our blatteric city. Some of you

licitish army, and who now superfor it, may be soon permitted to reisin you here, and enjoy the bleasings of free government in a prosperous land.

We offer you no public reception in our historic city. Some of you, doubtless, will visit us under other anylices, and we bespeak for you a warm and hearty greeting from the thomsands of your kindred whose houses are there.

For the present, speaking for no permanent organization, but representing the Irish sentiment in general of Boston and ricinity, we sak you us accept the small sum we present in the spirit in which it is given.

Accept our sincere though tarly congretizations on your happy release, and may your future be as bright and prosperous as the past far years of your lives been gloom; and oppressive.

P. A. Collars, Roment D. Joues, John Boyle O'Reilly, Orongo Canill, John M. MAGUIER, Committee on Address.

PATRICE BOMARON, W. BOKKE, Chairman and Secretary of Meeting.

The following is the reply:

To Messer, P. A. Collers, Rome, D. Joues, John Boyle O'Reilly, George Canilly, Son and Services, Booton, Moss.;

GENTERMEN: We thank you for your hearty welcome and your warm superciation of our efforts in the cause of Irish freedom. We accept the spreadation of our efforts in the cause of Irish freedom. We accept the spreadation of our efforts in the cause of Irish freedom. We accept the spreadation of our efforts in the cause of Irish freedom. We accept the spreadation, which we support to the inhight in the same of the sincer of the sincer property of them the freedom which we enjoy. We are gratified by the fact procure for them the freedom which we enjoy. We are gratified by the fact procure for them the freedom which we enjoy. We are gratified by the fact procure for them the freedom which we enjoy. We are gratified by the fact procure for them the freedom which we enjoy. We are gratified by the fact procure for them the freedom which we enjoy. We are gratified by the fact procure for them the factors which we enjoy, We are gratified by the fact procure fo

# CRIME AND DETECTION.

THE SCIENCE OF FORGERY—THE MEN BEHIND THE SCENES—"COMPROMISES" OF FRAUDS—UNEASINESS OF CAPITALISTS—THE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

One evening in last October four persons met at a down-town hotel to pefect arrangements for obtaining a very large sum of money by forgery. Two of these persons are now in prison; one "broke cover," and fled on Saturday afternoon, but will be found when "wanted;" and the fourth snaps his fingers in the faces of the officers, defying them to fasten upon him any proof of guilt. These four men could not consummate their crime without taking into their confidence, to a certain extent, a number of other persons; the greater the prize in view the greater the number of confederates required. The ones who are in prison, and he who ran away, and the other accomplices are all, whether in prison or out, far less dangerous enemies to the peace of rich men than the fourth man who remains about his usual haunts and defies the law. With a camel's hair penell and an ordin-ary pen he is better provided for robbery than are those who use the best implements of burglars. He is, in fact, the forger. Other men negotiate, play parts, mingle among moneyed men, win the confidence of intended victims, and then, when all is ready, come to the forger and bid him apply his skillful workmanship upon a slip of paper. The forger allows no person to see him at work-If the order is to "raise" a check from a small to a large amount, over a genuine signature, his work is con paratively easy. With a camel's hair brush, dipped in solutions scientifically prepared, he traces a moist path rapidly, and the writing is almost instantly obliterated. The facility with which such a "job" is accomplished is

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without the slightest trace or evidence of previous alterations.

The story of Van Eeten's plan of obtaining the money for this bond and the attending electron-fanices develops another phase of forgery, and is in itself a curious chapter in the history of crime and detection. When he appeared in the Bank of California, soon after his flight from New-York to escape the consequences of the Hallgarien forgery, he was introduced by a Mr. Wakely, to whom he had brought a letter of introduction from a merchant of this city. The letter had been obtained by the woman, Mrs. Werner, who passed as his wife at San Francisco and elsewhere. In the bank he produced what appeared to be a roil of bonds, and, handing the cashier the \$10,000 bond, said that he desired to have it sent to New-York to be cashed at the Sub-Treasury, and proposed to send one every week, until he had reached about \$100,000. The bond was received and forwarded. Two or three days afterward he professed to have a sudden need of money, and obtained from the bank the amount of the bond. A very slight circumstance—something suspiciously uneasy in his manner, apparently a momentary loss of self-possession—was noted at the time, and, after a little reflection, one of the bank officers sent for Capt. Lees, Chief of Detectives in San Francisco, and gave him the case. Lees obtained and instantly telegraphed to New-York a minute account of the pretended Col. Van Tassell and wife. The detective's account included a description of the man's flat-topped, broad head; the thin, quivering nostris; the slight drawing in of the under lip. and other peculiarities; and of the woman's penciled cycl-brows, painted skin, double-chin, and so on, and the number, setting, and chasing of the setting of her diamonds, the slight drawing in of the under lip. and other peculiarities; and of the woman's penciled cycl-brows, painted skin, double-chin, and so on, and the number, setting, and chasing of the setting of her diamonds. When it was received here, those who had reason to know t

vent crime as far as possible, but also to make escape from the consequences of crime a hopeless endeavor. Such a movement, originated by leading houses in Wall st., will no doubt exert a wholesome effect by force of example throughout the country. Clearly the pursuit of criminals will be vastly more successful when an association shall have provided that pursuit shall be a matter of general concern, and not simply the affair of the house which has suffered; and it is the design of the present movement to bring about this state of things.

THE LANDSHARKS OF OUR PORT.

"GOD SAVE POOR JACK ASHORE."

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Under this heading there appeared in last Fridays issue of the Tribune a most damaging and seandalous charge—which cannot be substantiated in detail-allthough there may be in some instances evils and discrepancy's in our calling, (yet where does the

scandalous charge—which cannot be substantiated in detail—alithough there may be in some instances evils and discrepancy's in our calling, (yet where does the profession exist which that has no evil-doers!) We would willingly remedy any defect and be thankfull to the hand that points them out but we most emphatically protest against the sweeping assertion that all those connected with sailors boarding houses are either prostitutes, theives, or toulers, nor do we propose to let the matter rest with mere protests the boarding house keepers are unanimous in denouncing the article where it refers to them as a standarous libel upon a respectable occupation and those connected with it.

The scamens boarding-houses are generally conducted by seamen who by dint of frugality have saved sufficient to establish a home on shore, and keep boarders to assist them in maintaining their families in a respectable manner, and also to furnish the comforts of a home to their brother scamen. Who can so thoroughly enter into sailor's feeling or cater for their conforts as one of their own class! hence we boddy make the assertion that the true sailor's home is to be found among those which the ribune so malignantly endeavors to stigmantise. Is the editor of the tribune aware that we frequently receive friendless scamen and provide a home for them we never turn them from our door although frequently in bad times compelled to keep them for moaths, would those who pretend so much interest in scamen do as much, we were friendless and grantitously furnish them with food ciothes and work we must deem them ide talkers who when appealed to pecuniarily find all their good intentions ooze our at their extremities.

We suggest that a few disinterested gentlemen meet a committee of hoarding masters and inspect our houses: the public would then mo doubt form a different opinion of us and the Tribune retract a statement calculated injure men engaged in an honorable & legitimate pursuit. We court full enquiry into our transactions with scamen. The a

Methodist churches have already concluded their revival meetings, having been successful in securing a large number of converts, of all ages, a number of whom are "backsliders from grace," while others have never be longed to any church nor even been baptized. One-third of the numbers presented below may be regarded as adults, while a large portion of the remainder come from the Sunday schools, where a deep religious interest pre-

vails. Allen-st. Church, Rev. William McAilister, pastor, 90

o 50 converts.

Forsyth-st. Church, the Rev. Mr. Roche, pastor, 12 or 14 Jane-st. Church, the Rev. Mr. Smith, pastor, between 0 and 50 converts.

Perry-st. Church, the Rev. Mr. Brown, pastor, between 0 and 40 converts.

Lexington-ave. Church, the Rev. Mr. Stratton, pastor, 0 converts.

Hedding Church, East Seventeenth-st. 90 converts. Hedding Church, East Seventeenth-st. 30 converts.
Large numbers of converts have also been made at the
Seventh and Twenty-seventh-st Churches.
Union revival meetings have also been held in several
of the un-town Eaptist Churches, with satisfactory resuits. The Rev. Wm. H. Pendieton, pastor of the Fiftythird-st. Church, reports? 30 converts. At the Central
Church in Forty-second-st., an equal number is estimated. In Plymouth Church, the Rev. Dr. Wescott, pastor, 15 converts have been made. These meetings are
still in progress. still in progress

THE EVANGELIST FATHERS. A few months ago Father Benson, the Su-

perior of the Order of the Evangelist Fathers of St. John, of Cowley, Oxfordshire, England, arrived in Boston accompanied by two other Fathers of the Order, for the purpose of founding a branch in this country. Father Prescott, an American member of the Order, in charge of the Church of the Advent, received them, and his Church, although English members are forbidden by the Bishop to officiate in it, is the center of their work. The and hearty greeting from the thousands of poor kindres where heart heart the the present speaking for no permanent organization, but represented the present speaking for no permanent organization, but represented the present speaking for no permanent organization, but represented the present speaking for no permanent organization, but represented the present speaking for no permanent organization, but represented the present speaking for no permanent organization, but represented the present speaking for no permanent organization, but represented the present speaking for no permanent organization, but represented the present speaking for no permanent organization, but represented the present speaking for no permanent organization, but represented the present speaking for no permanent organization, but represented the present speaking for no permanent organization, but represented the present speaking for no permanent organization, but represented the present speaking for no permanent organization, but represented the present speaking for no permanent organization, but represented the speaking speaking for no permanent organization, but represented the speaking speaking for no permanent organization, but represented the speaking speaking for no permanent organization, but represents the speaking speaking for no permanent organization, but represents the speaking speaking for no permanent organization, but represents the speaking speaking for no permanent organization, but represents the speaking speaking for no permanent organization, but represents the speaking speaking for no permanent organization, but represents the speaking speaking for no permanent organization, but represents the speaking speakin Order of the Evangelist Fathers is essentially a mis-

morning and afternoon, at the Church of the Transfiguration, and in the evening at St. Albana.

The latter discourse treated of the duty incumbent on every Christian to perform to attain the highest possible standard of Christian faith and freedom from temptation. This duty, he said, is a necessity of this life; sin, however, is not. "We are in the world, and we have a divine nature given to as while we are in the world, and we are tempted; but that temptation comes not of God, who dwells within us, but from the Prince of the world who is about us; and if that temptation is too strong for us, it is not that the Divine Life is not sufficient, but that we are not true to it." He concluded by arguing that the escape from this temptation is "into the Being of God."

GENERAL NOTES.

It is now stated that there are over 100 feminine lecturers in the country, and the number is in creasing every month.

To obtain a name in literature is no metaphor in France. There is scarcely a single eminent journalist or author in Paris to-day who does not bear an entirely different name from that he had before he became known to fame.

Several of the restaurateurs of Paris are said to have made fortunes during the slege, having laid in an immense supply of provisions before the capital was fully inclosed by the German armies, and kept their edible treasures concealed during the great scarcity.

A Liverpool journal avers that some of the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, with all their knowledge of Latin and Greek, have never samiciently mastered the mysteries of the English Longue to spell words of three and four syllables correctly. Can such things be:

The town of Bath, in the State of Maine, has at least one bright school-marm. Seeing that the ordinary reading books falled to interest her pupils, she thought it would be a good idea to enlist their tastes on the side of their own improvement; and so she laid aside the books and set them to reading in the maga-zines. In this one school 60 copies of a single popular monthly are taken for this purpose.

The Congregationalist publishes an appeal to the Christian public from the trustees of the Worcester (Mass.) Home for Aged Females (who are in conflict with the Bible Society upon the Washburn will case, de-claring that a certain specific report and article printed at and circulated from the Bible House, and distributed by agents of the Bible Society, "are contrary to known truth."

The Chicago Times observes that "some newspapers are engaged just now in canonizing Mr. Thomas Garrett, rethief." The acts of the rare old quester, which is indeely-sensitive bemerathe conscience look like theft, were comprised in the aid which he extended to men, women, and children fleeing from Slavery. Of course, your modern Democracy an away he made to understand the first principle of Democracy—viz., that every human being is the owner of his own body and soul, and that the man who holds him as properly is a man-stealer—the very prince of thickes.

struck with a hatchet by Thomas McGrath, while in the saloon No. 417 West Thirty-eixth-st., Jan. 14. Before his death, the wounded man informed his brother and Officer Brice of the Twentieth Precinct, that he and McGrath had been throwing dice for drinks and cigars, and because he had won McGrath caught up a hatchet and struck him on the knee. Two witnesses testified, yesterterday, that no dice were thrown on that night by either McGrath or the deceased, and that the former was idly striking a block of wood, when Baumann shifted his position, and the edge of the hatchet came down on his knee. Both McGrath and Baumann were very much under the influence of liquor. The jury rendered a verdict "that the deceased came to his death from a wound by an ax in the hands of Thomas McGrath; but whether the blow was dealt intentionally or not we are unable to determine from the conflicting evidence."

The accused was then questioned, and declared that he was innocent of all guilty intent. He is a paint-worker, and lives at No. 419 West Thirty-sixth-st. The Coroner held him in \$1,000 hail to await the action of the Grand Jury. terday, that no dice were thrown on that night by

THE BEOOKLYN FIRE DEPARTMENT-AN ORDI-NANCE AGAINST HOWLING DOGS.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday passed over the veto of Mayor Knibileisch the resolution authorizing the Fire Commissioners to increase the force of the Department by the addition of three steam-en-gines and one hook and ladder company, at an expense of \$105,000. The members voting against overriding the Mayor's veto were Aldermen Burrows, Cunningham, Raber, and Walter. Alderman Birrows, Cunningham, Raber, and Walter. Alderman Richardson refuted what he called the invidious comparisons by the Mayor of the Paid Department with the volunteer system, by show-ing that in 1868 the volunteer system cost the city \$280,000, while the Paid Department cost but \$250,000 per

\$280,000, while the Paid Department cost but \$250,000 per annum, and protected four square miles of territory, containing over 31,000 buildings.

The City Ordinances were amended by the following resolution, offered by Alderman Bergen:

"No person shall have or keep, or permit to be kept, on any premises owned or occupied in whole or in part, by him or them, within the City, and or occupied in whole or in part, by him or them, within the City, and or secupied in whole or in part, by him or them, within the City, and or specially of \$20 for each ofsense. Upon the complaint of any crimen the Mayor is hereby authorited to issue a secument to the owner or possessor of such log to show class why it should not be killed. Any and every whining or lowling deg to found contrary to the provisions of this ordinance, shall be sensed or affined by order of the Mayor."

Superintendent L. D. Rucker of the Erie Railway has issued the following order, which took effect

## THE COURTS.

THE MURDERER THOMAS-MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL DENIED—OPINION OF PRESIDING JUSTICE INGRAHAM, JUSTICE BARNARD CONCUR.

RING. The motion for a new trial in the case of John Thomas, colored, convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Cardozo, of the murder of Walter Johnson, also colored, which was argued before Judges Ingraham and Barnard has been denied, and, unless the Governor interferes, Thomas will be hung on the 3d of March. Presiding Justice Ingraham gave the opinion of the Court, as follows:

THE HARTFORD AND ERIE BANKRUPTCY CASE -JUDGE BLATCHFORD ASSERTS HIS JURIS-

In the United States District Court, yesterday, in the matter of the Boston, Hartford and Erio Railroad Company, Judge Blatchford gave the following decision, denying the motion of Seth Adams to defend against the petition of James Alden and the Adams Ex-

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday,

Judge Woodruff in charging the Grand Jury said:

The question iffering the areatment of scamenon the high set is to be considered with great care and deliner, and with careful statution to the character and position of the respective porties, so that there shall be just a specify proprior control and discipline on the part of the officers of venewho, when it sea, are not always able to call for ordinary assistance when the property are at state. You will look, at the some time to it was not property are at state.

The acral topic to which Limits room attention is the violation of the Reruno laws; those which relate to import and to foremal Revenue. It is hardly necessary the call your attention to the impartance of those laws, or to point out the call your attention to the impartance of those laws, or to point out the call your attention to the impartance of those laws, or to point out the call that which is have a faithful observation of them, and panishmon for their violation. The Government must be protected against a violation of that which is necessary to its existion. Steep house more about reads to pay the max demands of the Government mass along the insequality of taxino that will fall upon this if it is not a second to the contributions toward the support of the Government.

The third class of cause relates to the forging and altering of the moneys and accurities of the United States. There is one feature of this off-max shall necessary. It is since While the intelligent, and generally expensive, those who are also to bear the loss, are sometimes toposed from by counterful money obtaining are minister in the consuming these sometimes toposed from the prevailar solice. Then injury shows it is true, a done to the whole community where the law is violated, but the substantial injury falls made are made on the poer and imported who has been to the whole community where the law is violated, but the substantial injury falls made are made on the poer and imported such the substantial injury falls made are made on the poer and imported such as the substantial injury falls made to made the fall to detect our interferts, and who suffer mean when counterfeit money is a circustion.

A MARRIAGE QUESTION DECIDED. A short time ago, Judge Barnard received

a letter from a lawver in Berlin, Prussia, stating that, in June, 1864, an American citizen of the Christian denomination married a Hungarian lady of the Jewish faith, the ceremony being performed by a Jewish rabbi in Erfort, Prussia, and that according to the laws of Prussia such a marriage is wholly void and of no legal force, and asking

marriage is wholly void and of no logal force, and asking a fit would be deemed legal in the United States. Judge Barmard referred the case to Judge Joachimson, of the Marine Court, who replied that the marriage would be valid, his opinion being concurred in by Judge Barmard. He says:

"If no other fact appears then the status of the portles follows the ler fact contractus. Such marriage lef entered into in this State, would be valid. With us the status of marriage reats upon the consent of parties and juria to enter into marriago conceasus, fact marriagonism. A marriage their is considered a purior civil contract. If persons from abroad come here and cohabit as man and wife the creemory colemand abroad come here and cohabit as man and wife the creemory colemand.

CIVIL NOTES.

Judge Barnard granted, yeslerday, an order of arrest against Louis J. Jennings, editor, and George Jones, publisher, of *The Times* newspaper, in a suit brought against them for likelity George Jones, other wise known as George the Count Joannes. In the Marine Court-Part III-before Judge

Gross, yesterday, Charles Johnson, colored, brought an action against Capt. Peabody to recover damages for alleged ill-treatment while in his employ as a sailer, by which it is alleged he has been permanently disabled. Jemima Bartolf was divorced from her husband in New Jersey, in June, 1860, and enjoined from

marrying again. Courtlandt V. Gridley was divorced from his wife in New York, in October of the same year. and similarly cajoined. Mr. Gridley and Mrs. Bartolf became acquainted some time after, and married in dibecame acquainted some time after, and married in acreet violation of the injunction of the Court. Gridley died recently, and letters of administration were granted to his widow. The father of the deceased applied to Surrigate Hutchings for a reveation of toese letters on the ground that Mrs. Bartelf-Gridley is unit to hold such a trust, not only because she is an interested party, but also because she is in the grossest contempt of Court. Decision reserved.

In Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas, Patrick McDonald sued The New-York Sun Associa-tion to recover \$10,000 for alleged libel published in The Sun in its issue of May 17, 1870, in an article headed:

"The Army of Repeaters—Name of some of the acondrils who have
Registers in the First Ward—information for the Polace Commissioners
—Bead men and men in State Prison—Why put the City to the expense

of an election.

The following is a list of the repeaters who have registered in the First Ward. Every one of these man were you believe nearly and want. Every nice the season by the Register."

The name of Patrick McDonald, No. 110 Pearlet, was contained in the list, and he was mentioned as then serving a term in the State Prison. It turns out that the plaintiff, whose name is Patrick McDonald, and who is a plaintiff, whose name is contain a sanitar, and only

respectable young man, is a cotton sampler, and only voted once on the day specified. The july found \$75 for the plaintiff. CRIMINAL COURTS.

Messrs. Rothschild of No. 38 White-st., charged the translatent bankruptey, was honerably distharged restories, by onemissioner lietts. At the Essex Market Police Court, George Zetter-

an was committed, yesterday, on a charge of embedding #16 basepart, his employer, Walliam Strate of No. 22 Ethnologus.

Robert Massey of No. 2 Stevenson-place, charged

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, Alexander

Col. William A. Meadwell, charged with passing a